

KENTUCKE GAZETTE

S A T U R D A Y, AUGUST 18, 1787.

THE PRINTER OF THE KENTUCKE GAZETTE TO THE PUBLIC.

AFTER having expended much in procuring the materials and conveying them from Philadelphia, I have ventured to open a Printing Office in the Town of Lexington in the District of Kentucky. Notwithstanding these expences and that of procuring farther supplies of paper for my business, and of supporting necessary hands, I shall content myself at present with the prospect of small gains. I consider this country as being yet in an infant state, harassed by the most savage enemies, having no profitable trade and being drained of money by its present intercourse with the Eastern parts of America. However the exertions made by a great number of Gentlemen in favour of the press convinces me that a Spirit prevails among my countrymen superior to their present circumstances. I am satisfied that every possible encouragement will be given to my present undertaking.

It is impossible to recount all the advantages that the public will receive from the publication of a GAZETTE in this District. First, it will give a quick and general information concerning the intentions and behaviour of our neighbouring enemies and put us upon our guard against their future violence. Secondly, it will communicate a timely information of the proceedings of our Legislature, and prevent us from undergoing various evils by being unacquainted with the laws of our country, some of which have been in force sometime before they reached the district. Thirdly, it will call our attention to the transactions of Congress, and shew us the policy which predominates in our great American Confederacy. It will teach us when we are to prepare for foreign wars; when we are to admire the successful Hero, the generous Patriot, and the wise Statesman; or to treat with abhorrence the betrayer of his Country.

Fourthly, it will carry our attention to the ancient world, and gratify our curiosity with respect to distant nations who flourish in the arts of arms or peace. It

will lay open all the Republic of letters to our view and furnish us with all necessary instructions to avoid the danger or secure the blessings which may wait on our rising community. Fifthly, it will afford us an easy method of understanding one another and coming to a better agreement in the execution of every design which may be necessary for the common good. It will bring the latent sparks of Genius to light, and give the world a respectable opinion of the people who have come so many leagues to cultivate a deserted land. When others see what we have done and what we are still able to do; they will come and strengthen our hands and be pleased to partake of our future blessings.

Indeed it was upon a promise of patronage from the Convention in 1785, that induced me first to attempt what I have now accomplished. I therefore rest satisfied, that all my Countrymen will be sensible of my claim to their notice as the first adventurer in a business which has been chiefly instrumental in bringing mankind from a state of blindness and slavery to their present advancement in knowledge and freedom.

JOHN BRADFORD.

TO THE PRINTER OF THE KENTUCKE GAZETTE

AS I expect your paper will be employed at first in discussing political subjects, and as I suppose that of a separation from the state of Virginia to be the most interesting at present; I hope our politicians will be pleased through your press to give us their sentiments on both sides of the question; and I hope they will write, and we shall read, with that coolness and impartiality, which becomes men who have the real interest of this Country at heart; and that in the end we

may lay upon that policy which will best secure life liberty and property to us and our posterity.

As the most of us are farmers and unskilled in policy (altho' we are anxious to do for the best) we are able to give but a random guess at the propriety of a separation--we can see difficulties on both sides, and would wish to avoid the worst.

I beg leave therefore to propose a few queries to the Gentlemen on both sides of the question; and will begin with asking those who think a separation necessary

1st. By what probable means can a new State support Government, defend itself from the savages, and pay its quota of the foederal and state debt, without a free trade of the river Mississippi?

Secondly. What probable prospects can a new State have of obtaining a trade down the Mississippi; and what profits can we derive from such a trade?

Thirdly. will not a separation lessen our importance in the opinion of the savages, and cause them to fall on us with greater vigour?

Fourthly. What are the great evils we suffer for want of a new government; and how could a new state remedy those evils?

And I would ask those who are against a separation

First. How shall we defend ourselves against the savages under the present laws; and how shall we get paid for doing it?

Secondly. How can we pay the taxes now laid on land, tithes, horses, cattle, alienations, proceſſes etc.

Thirdly. How can we take any steps towards promoting and regulating a profitable trade down and up the rivers? and will the Assembly regulate such trade to our advantage?

Fourthly, Is it not our true interest to become a manufacturing people now in our infancy; and what power have we to encourage Arts and Manufactures, and discourage luxury, without a new government?

Fifthly. How can we encourage learning and science in our present situation; and will not the next generation suffer greatly for want of it.

Sixthly. Would not a government within the district have a tendency to correct the practices of the disorderly and licentious; and restrain the abuses of power practised of late by some of those in Authority?

Answers to the above queries
will oblige and perhaps instruct
many ignorant citizens as well as
A FARMER.

The heads of the treaty peace between the states of America and the emperor of Morocco, continued from our last.

The prisoners of an American ship arriving at any harbour belonging to his Imperial majesty, cannot be given up to any power whatever. American vessels saluting towns belonging to his Imperial majesty, to have the salute returned by the same number of guns. American merchants settling in any of the ports belonging to his Imperial majesty, to enjoy the same privileges

and advantages as other nations, and can trade from one to another, etc. They are to enjoy the same liberty to trade as other nations, to remove their effects from one ship to another, without being detained for quarantine, and to be allowed interpreters. In case of a war between the two nations, they are to exchange their prisoners man for man. American merchants not to be obliged to purchase merchandise contrary to their pleasure, nor to be molested in the disposal of their goods. When the goods are landed, they are to be examined, that the usual duties may be imposed; but in case of fraud, or contraband goods the person committing the fraud only to be punished, without a confiscation of the ship. Masters of ships not obliged to carry their goods from one port to another, without their will, notwithstanding the price offered and agreed upon.

Americans guilty of crimes, to be subject to the judgment of their own consul only. If he require assistance from the governor of the place, it is to be granted him.

If he cannot determine the case, the criminal is to be sent to America; an American injuring or assaulting a subject belonging to his Imperial majesty, may be imprisoned by the governor, who, is to sit in judgment upon him, but in presence of the consul who is allowed to plead his cause. If the prisoner makes his escape, the consul is not answerable. If an American subject dies in his Imperial majesty's dominions, his effects are to be sent to the consul, or to the trading company, to be surrendered to the heirs claiming the same. The American consul is to reside in one of the ports

belonging to his Imperial majesty, and considered as other consuls. In case of disagreement between the two contracting parties, the peace is to remain until the matter is determined: if a war is resolved on, arms are not to be taken up before nine months after the determination, in order to give the subjects of both nations time to depart quietly with their effects. If his Imperial majesty thinks proper to grant any new privileges to other nations, the same are to be extended to the americans. The peace between the two nations to last fifty years from the twenty-fourth of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty six.

At Danville in the house belonging to the Company, on Monday Sept. 17. being the day appointed for the meeting of the Convention will commence
THE SALE FOR CASH BY PUBLIC

VEN DUE

A Valuable assortment of merchandise, the stock in trade remaining on hand, of Semple, Wyndocp and Co. and will be continued daily until the whole are disposed of, the particulars of which are too numerous to describe; let it suffice to say, there is a great variety and the quality equal to any ever brought to this country.

The copartnership being now dissolved, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment, and those having demands to exhibit their accounts to the subscriber, who is authorized to transact the business.

BAKER EWING.

Denville August 6. 1787.

TO THE GOOD PEOPLE OF Kentucky.

PERMIT a fellow citizen, a friend and well wisher, to bespeak your attention to the important and interesting subject of a separation of this district from the state of Virginia. To remind you of your present situation, and warn you of the large which at this time threatens you, the hopes will neither be deemed unnecessary nor disagreeable, since upon a right notion of these things, your future happiness, or misery as a people ultimately depends.

When the lives and property of a people are at stake, as yours now are, they cannot have their eyes too much opened nor their feelings too much awakened; because it is necessary to see where the dangers lie, in order to guard against it: believe me it does not proceed more from a foreign than a domestic cause: nor is it the leading character among you, as some would insinuate: over these you will have the controlling power, as long as you retain your virtue and love of liberty. It is not the hostile tribes of Indians, the dangers; these you are able to repel and to conquer, if you were permitted to use the means in your hands: it is not these things I say, but the present posture of your affairs, which you have the greatest reason to dread.

Naturally detached from the body of the state; Constitutionally circumscribed in your jurisdiction, and limited in your power, you cannot enact Laws for your own peace and safety; are unavoidably subject to some, which are contrary to those great ends, and incapable of executing others more adapted to your situation, thus circumstance I application hath been made to Virginia for an act of separation, she hath granted it on terms which have been acknowledged, just and reasonable. In this situation I say, Liberty and Independence offer you on the one hand, on the other see hesitation, opposition, and even a refusal of that offer by many. Then this, what can be more alarming? Are you satisfied with your present situation or do you not feel the necessity of a change of measures? if you do, suppress that pernicious spirit of indolence and pusillanimity, which forbids your doing to day, what you ought; lest you should be called upon tomorrow, to discharge some other duty.

Is it not apparent, that if you do not take the reins of Government into your hands, that they will be placed in those

of others for you. And can you submit to this? Can you suppose that your lives and properties, that are your dearest rights and liberties will be more secure in their hands, than in your own? no. It would be insulting to your understandings, to conceive such an opinion. And yet, one or the other of these, must take place. Your situation is drawn to a crisis, and your necessities will demand it.

You perhaps arefooled with a belief that the legislature of Virginia will do everything for you; that you need only ask, and obtain. But how delusive this expectation! Liberal, and benevolent as Virginia may be; however, I say, she may be disposed to hear your complaints, and redress your grievances it is not in her power. She hath not faith to remove mountains! She cannot render a barren wilderness habitable! She cannot lessen the distance between Danville and Richmond; nor can she change the local situation of countries, which the hand of nature hath differently disposed, and marked with opposite characters: in such a manner as to render the Laws and customs of one, extremely improper for the other: then, if she cannot remove the cause, how can she prevent the effects?

And is it not true, that as a part of Virginia you inhabit a District five hundred miles from the seat of Government; an intervening Wilderness of several hundred miles extent: infested by hostile barbarians, and passible only at particular seasons of the year? By these means rendering difficult and precarious the most important right of freemen, I mean, adequate representation. Are not these facts, and do they not preclude the possibility of a permanent connection on Republican principals. I think the slightest attention to these things must produce the clearest conviction: if it should not; trace for a moment, the most obvious consequences, which inevitably flow from this disposition of things, as their only source; and not from any thing that Virginia hath done, or omitted to do.

1st. It destroys the possibility of a timely application to the supreme executive for aid; in cases of emergency.

2d. It suspends the operation of the benign influence of mercy, by subjecting condemned persons who may be deemed worthy of pardon, to tedious and languishing imprisonment.

3d. It renders the execution of the

Laws feeble, delays Justice, and relaxes the springs of Government.

4th. It subjects to you penalties arising from ignorance of the Laws: many of which expire before they reach this district.

5th. It lays you liable to suits in the high court of appeals by which means the unfortunate poor, and men of mediocrity are completely in the power of the opulent.

6th. And from the want of Law, in some cases oblige you to submit to arbitrary rules, prescribed by the caprice of a few: thus establishing dangerous precedents of Tyranny and oppression.

But above all,

7th. It subjects you to the incursions of a savage enemy, who after murdering your friends, and destroying your property, fly out of the limits of the District, and are protected by the law. Yes, my Countrymen, the Laws forbid your taking any effectual measures against them. They forbid your marching an expedition into their Country. Considering their mode of warfare, what is this in fact, but to bid you sit still, and receive the stroke of the Tomahawk. Could a separation, do you think, place you in a worse situation? Surely it could not. On the contrary, that it would put you in a better, can scarcely remain a doubt.

Yet, notwithstanding these are facts, there are some who do not think a separation advisable, and wish to have it put off till a later period than the present Law will allow: Thinking that whenever it should be asked, it will be granted. But what assurance have they of this? Reflect, that most things are subject to change; Revolutions may happen in the state or continent. With the change of circumstances, mens opinions alter. Virginia may consider this District as a necessary appendage to her strength, or to her Crown. You inhabit a most fertile soil; and a country that must become populous. In your hands, these circumstances may be improved into the certain means of happiness; in the hands of Virginia, they may be converted into a source of revenue, and a nursery of soldiers for her own aggrandisement.

Experience teaches that interest governs all. And are you the only people who are regardless of their own?

But you are afraid of a separation, you dread the augmentation of Taxes, or the diminution of your Religious or

And now to conclude with one observation; whatever your confidence in the benevolent disposition of Virginia may suggest, should be an argument to induce you to wish for a separation on peaceable and amicable terms, which is now in your power, but should you let the present opportunity slip, it never may again. As a sister state her prosperity will be for ever dear: as an imperious parent or step-dame, she may become extremely disagreeable. Do not therefore trifle with her officers, and your own happiness. But taking kind

And may the supreme disposer of all events, incline you to think and act for your own good, and the public welfare, is the most fervent wish of yours, &c.

We have received intelligence, which

there is every reason to believe authentic
that two days after the express left that
Country, they expected the attack was
made; that the Indians had destroyed 40
families in one day, and had defeated a
party of men that had given them battle,
of which few escaped; that upwards of
100 Indians were seen cutting down corn,
in one plantation.

The Printer of the Kentucke gazette,
by publishing the foregoing as early as
possible will oblige
yours. LEVI TODD

A JOURNERMAN Printer, who understands the business, in its different branches: Apply to the Printer hereof.

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